



State statistical bulletin, 2008–09

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Executive summary

- Tables and charts are presented for a broad range of social and economic indicators across all Australian states and territories, and where appropriate, compared directly to either Australian or state totals.
- Each table contains data for the last five years, while each chart plots data for the financial year 2008–09.

Contents

Introduction	1
Brief analysis	1
Historical data	2
1.1 Employment	3
1.2 Unemployment	4
1.3 Labour force	5
1.4 Long-term unemployed	6
1.5 Youth unemployment	7
1.6 Industrial disputes	8
2.1 Average weekly ordinary time earnings	9
2.2 Real average weekly ordinary time earnings	10
2.3 Male total average weekly earnings	11
2.4 Real male total average weekly earnings	12
2.5 Wage price index	13

2.6 Consumer price index.	14
3.1 Gross state product.	15
3.2 Gross state product per capita	16
3.3 Labour productivity	17
4.1 Turnover of retail establishments.	18
4.2 Motor vehicle sales	19
4.3 Dwelling approvals	20
4.4 Business investment.	21
4.5 Bankruptcies	22
5.1 Lending for owner occupied housing.	23
5.2 Home loan size	24
5.3 Home loan repayments.	25
5.4 House sales prices	26
5.5 House rents	27
6.1 General government sector net debt.	28
6.2 General government sector fiscal balance	29
6.3 General government sector taxation revenue	30
7.1 Merchandise exports	31
8.1 Population	32
8.2 Dependency ratio	33
8.3 Births	34
8.4 Apparent school retention rates	35
8.5 General practice bulk billing.	36
8.6 Private health insurance	37
Glossary	38

Introduction

The year ending the 30th of June 2009 saw a highly synchronised decline in global economic activity, precipitated by a financial crisis which began in the United States and spread to most other parts of the world. This came to be known as the Global Financial Crisis (GFC) and has since morphed into a global recession.

With these external pressures, the Australian economy has appeared to be fairly robust and has performed relatively well in 2008–09 compared to other economies. Quarterly real gross domestic product (GDP) in Australia grew in all quarters during 2008–09 except the December quarter of 2008 which showed a decline of 0.9 per cent. Despite this seemingly good performance overall there still remains considerable divergence between the states and territories.

The disparity in performance across Australia has focused attention on the economic and social conditions in the individual states and territories. The purpose of this paper, therefore, is to present a range of indicators for the states and territories in such a way that comparisons can be made. This has meant that some indicators that reflect the size of an economy (e.g. retail turnover) have been presented so that emphasis is on the annual growth rate of the indicator. Other indicators have been presented as a ratio—e.g. long-term unemployed to total unemployed or general government debt to gross state product—so that comparisons can be made.

This publication is the second in a series which hopefully will be updated and published annually. It is a companion publication to *Monthly statistical bulletin* that contains only Australia-wide data.

As there are social and economic terms that may be unfamiliar to the reader, a glossary has been provided at the end of this publication.

Brief analysis

The standout jurisdictions of 2008–09 were Western Australia (WA), Northern Territory (NT) and the Australian Capital Territory (ACT).

WA, NT and the ACT had the lowest unemployment rates of, 3.8, 3.7 and 2.9 per cent respectively, well below the national value of 5.0 per cent. However, the rates were up on the previous year's rates with the exception of the NT where the rate decreased by 0.7 percentage points.

Economic growth in the NT and the ACT were 2.6 and 1.4 per cent respectively which were above the national value of 1.1 per cent, while WA had a growth rate of 0.7 per cent. Also, the gross state products (GSP) per capita in all three jurisdictions were well above the national value.

In real terms, average weekly earnings in WA and the ACT were \$1255 and \$1340 respectively, which were above the national level of \$1167 while the NT was just below the national level with \$1138. Business investment and retail turnover in the NT has increased by

27.5 and 13.0 per cent respectively, which is significantly higher than the national increase of 7.1 and 4.6 per cent respectively.

The weakest performing jurisdiction in 2008–09 was New South Wales (NSW) with an unemployment rate of 5.7 per cent, stationary employment growth and economic growth rate of 0.2 per cent. When general government net debt is expressed as a percentage of GSP, NSW increased since 2007–08 and it has the second highest general government net debt compared to all other jurisdictions.

Labour productivity rates have increased in all jurisdictions since 2007–08 except Queensland (Qld) and WA. Victoria (Vic) had the highest productivity rate of 2.7 per cent.

As previously mentioned, the general government net debt level in NSW has increased. However, this is not the only jurisdiction where general government net debt has deteriorated. It also has deteriorated in Vic, South Australia (SA), Qld and WA (although Qld and WA are still in surplus), while the NT and the ACT have remained constant. Tasmania (Tas) is the only jurisdiction that has improved its general government net debt position.

Note: Due to the suspension of the job vacancy survey, job vacancy statistics have been omitted from this publication.

Historical data

Long-term data series for every table that appears in this paper are available electronically and can be found at http://libiis1/Library_Services/Quicklinks/state_mesi/index.htm.

Note: The above links can only be accessed by members, senators and parliamentary staff.

The long-term series for the companion publication *Monthly statistical bulletin* can be found at <http://www.aph.gov.au/Library/pubs/MSB/index.htm>

1.1 Employment

Annual change (%), 2008–09



	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Number employed (a) – '000					
New South Wales	3 188.4	3 251.0	3 314.6	3 395.3	3 396.3
Victoria	2 450.1	2 505.7	2 581.4	2 651.5	2 657.4
Queensland	1 953.3	2 031.4	2 127.8	2 179.7	2 227.2
South Australia	732.3	750.6	765.0	781.2	792.6
Western Australia	1 008.3	1 063.7	1 092.9	1 133.4	1 169.5
Tasmania	216.0	223.3	225.2	231.8	238.2
Northern Territory	97.4	100.5	105.6	111.9	116.5
Australian Capital Territory	182.0	186.1	193.6	194.4	195.7
Australia	9 827.9	10 112.2	10 406.1	10 679.2	10 793.5
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.4	0.0
Victoria	3.1	2.3	3.0	2.7	0.2
Queensland	5.4	4.0	4.7	2.4	2.2
South Australia	1.6	2.5	1.9	2.1	1.5
Western Australia	4.1	5.5	2.7	3.7	3.2
Tasmania	2.5	3.4	0.9	2.9	2.8
Northern Territory	-0.2	3.2	5.1	5.9	4.1
Australian Capital Territory	2.4	2.2	4.0	0.4	0.7
Australia	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.6	1.1

(a) Annual average.

Source: ABS, Labour Force, Cat. No. 6291.0.55.001

1.2 Unemployment

Unemployment rate (%), 2008–09



	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Number unemployed (a) – '000					
New South Wales	175.2	178.4	173.7	163.3	203.8
Victoria	143.6	138.6	130.2	124.7	142.8
Queensland	101.3	102.2	88.7	83.4	102.7
South Australia	43.1	38.4	40.5	39.5	45.3
Western Australia	49.5	44.1	36.4	38.5	45.8
Tasmania	14.2	15.6	13.4	11.9	11.4
Northern Territory	5.9	5.9	4.2	5.2	4.5
Australian Capital Territory	6.6	6.3	5.9	5.1	5.9
Australia	539.3	529.4	492.9	471.7	562.2
Unemployment rate (a) (b) – per cent					
New South Wales	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.6	5.7
Victoria	5.5	5.2	4.8	4.5	5.1
Queensland	4.9	4.8	4.0	3.7	4.4
South Australia	5.6	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.4
Western Australia	4.7	4.0	3.2	3.3	3.8
Tasmania	6.2	6.5	5.6	4.9	4.6
Northern Territory	5.7	5.5	3.8	4.4	3.7
Australian Capital Territory	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.9
Australia	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.2	5.0

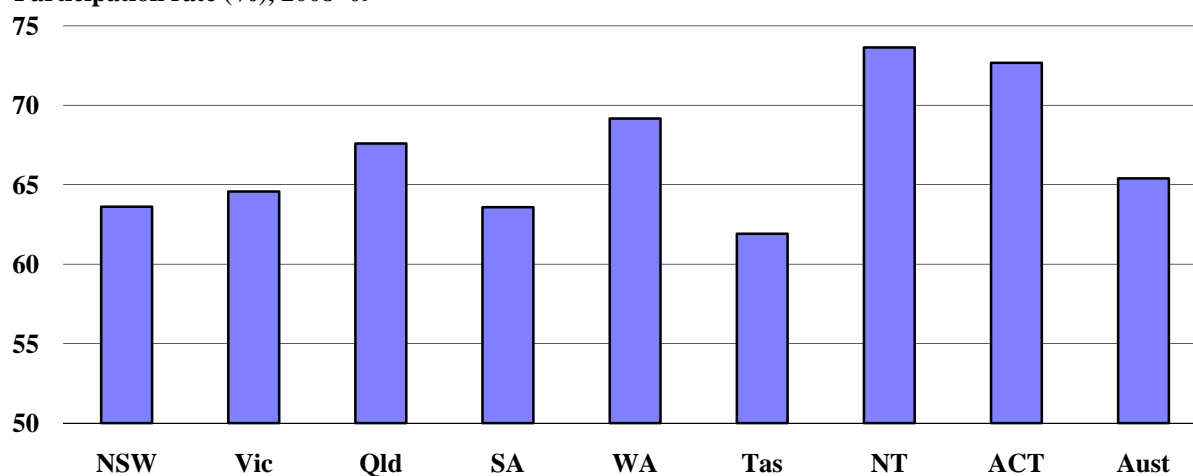
(a) Annual average.

(b) Number unemployed as a proportion of the labour force.

Source: ABS, Labour Force, Cat. No. 6291.0.55.001

1.3 Labour force

Participation rate (%), 2008–09



	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Labour force (a) – '000					
New South Wales	3 363.6	3 429.4	3 488.3	3 558.7	3 600.1
Victoria	2 593.8	2 644.3	2 711.6	2 776.2	2 800.2
Queensland	2 054.6	2 133.6	2 216.4	2 263.1	2 329.9
South Australia	775.4	789.1	805.4	820.7	837.8
Western Australia	1 057.8	1 107.7	1 129.3	1 171.9	1 215.4
Tasmania	230.2	238.9	238.6	243.7	249.6
Northern Territory	103.3	106.4	109.8	117.1	121.0
Australian Capital Territory	188.6	192.4	199.5	199.5	201.6
Australia	10 367.2	10 641.7	10 899.0	11 150.9	11 355.7
Participation rate (a) (b) – per cent					
New South Wales	62.4	63.0	63.3	63.8	63.6
Victoria	64.1	64.3	64.8	65.2	64.6
Queensland	65.6	66.4	67.3	67.2	67.6
South Australia	61.7	62.1	62.6	63.0	63.6
Western Australia	66.4	68.0	67.7	68.5	69.2
Tasmania	59.4	61.0	60.4	61.1	61.9
Northern Territory	69.7	69.9	70.3	73.1	73.6
Australian Capital Territory	72.2	72.5	74.0	72.9	72.7
Australia	63.9	64.6	65.0	65.4	65.4

(a) Annual average.

(b) Labour force as a proportion of the civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS, Labour Force, Cat. No. 6291.0.55.001

1.4 Long-term unemployed

Percentage of total unemployed, 2008–09



	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Long-term unemployed (a) (b) – '000					
New South Wales	31.8	30.6	28.6	23.5	29.1
Victoria	24.7	21.3	16.5	12.9	14.9
Queensland	13.1	12.1	10.0	7.6	7.5
South Australia	7.4	6.2	5.7	5.9	5.9
Western Australia	5.5	4.5	3.1	2.2	2.4
Tasmania	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.2	1.6
Northern Territory	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4
Australian Capital Territory	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
Australia	87.1	79.4	67.6	54.8	62.0
Long-term unemployed (a) (b) – percentage of total unemployed					
New South Wales	18.0	17.1	16.5	14.4	16.0
Victoria	17.1	15.5	12.9	10.5	10.9
Queensland	13.0	12.0	11.4	9.2	6.2
South Australia	17.1	16.2	14.4	15.1	12.6
Western Australia	11.1	10.2	8.5	5.6	4.1
Tasmania	25.4	21.8	21.5	18.8	10.6
Northern Territory	5.5	9.1	7.4	6.1	6.7
Australian Capital Territory	12.5	12.1	7.7	7.3	4.4
Australia	16.1	15.1	13.8	11.7	10.8

(a) Annual average.

(b) Unemployed for 52 weeks or more.

Source: ABS, Labour Force, Cat. No. 6291.0.55.001

1.5 Youth unemployment

Youth unemployment rate (%), 2008–09



	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Unemployed youth (a) (b) – '000					
New South Wales	31.9	39.4	51.3	56.2	54.4
Victoria	21.9	41.3	53.9	55.8	51.4
Queensland	19.6	27.0	29.8	30.8	29.8
South Australia	9.8	13.2	16.5	16.7	13.8
Western Australia	10.5	17.0	18.9	17.6	14.9
Tasmania	3.5	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.3
Northern Territory	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.3
Australian Capital Territory	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.9
Australia	99.8	145.7	179.2	186.5	173.9
Youth unemployment rate (a) (c) – per cent					
New South Wales	12.6	11.2	12.2	11.0	13.8
Victoria	11.8	11.1	11.3	11.9	12.5
Queensland	10.0	7.1	6.6	7.0	7.8
South Australia	13.9	13.7	14.7	14.5	16.8
Western Australia	8.9	9.2	9.7	8.2	9.3
Tasmania	10.6	11.5	10.1	12.5	16.6
Northern Territory	11.3	9.2	9.4	10.3	11.5
Australian Capital Territory	7.8	10.0	7.8	9.0	9.7
Australia	11.4	10.2	10.4	10.2	11.8

(a) Annual average.

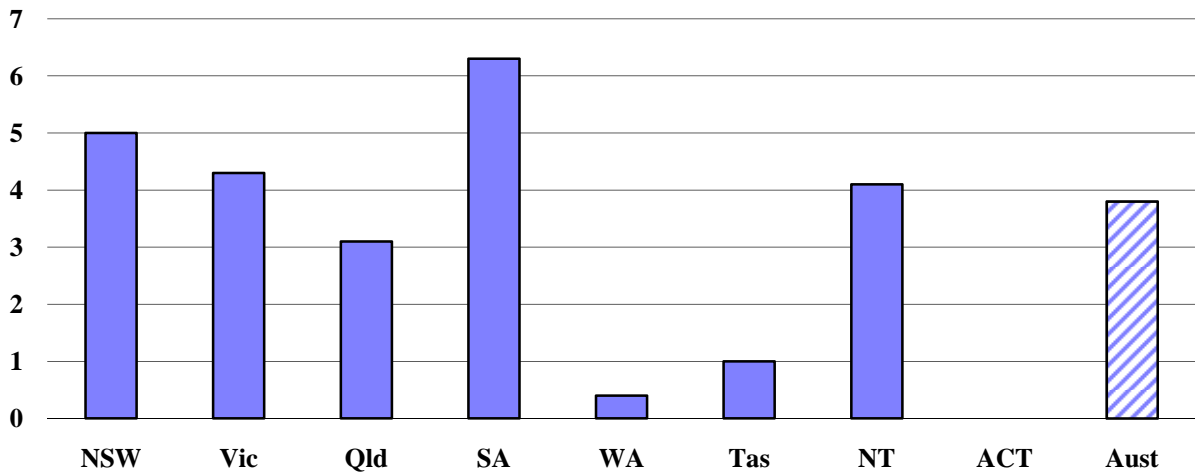
(b) 15–19 year olds looking for full-time work.

(c) 15–19 year olds looking for full-time work as a proportion of the full-time youth labour force.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force*, Cat. No. 6291.0.55.001

1.6 Industrial disputes

Days lost per '000 employees, 2008–09

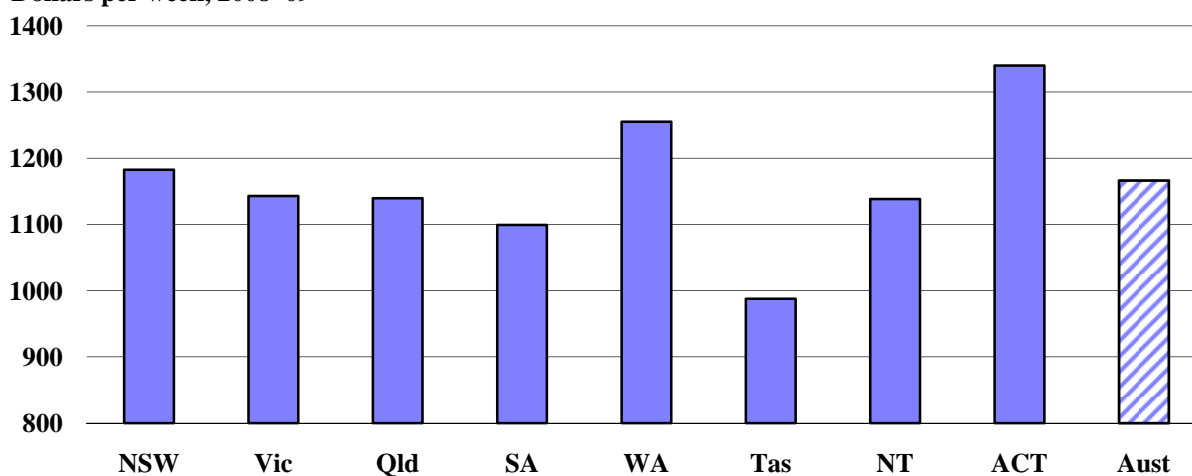


	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Working days lost – '000					
New South Wales	59.7	68.9	28.6	61.6	14.7
Victoria	78.4	63.2	47.7	70.9	10.2
Queensland	31.7	16.8	3.0	7.7	6.0
South Australia	4.0	6.3	4.1	10.0	4.3
Western Australia	64.0	26.5	2.0	10.4	0.4
Tasmania	2.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2
Northern Territory	3.0	3.8	0.1	3.5	0.4
Australian Capital Territory	0.1	2.4	2.7	0.0	0.0
Australia	243.1	188.6	88.4	165.0	36.2
Working days lost per '000 employees					
New South Wales	21.8	24.3	9.8	20.3	5.0
Victoria	36.3	28.6	21.3	30.2	4.3
Queensland	19.2	9.8	1.5	4.1	3.1
South Australia	6.3	9.7	6.3	14.8	6.3
Western Australia	75.3	29.8	2.2	10.4	0.4
Tasmania	12.3	4.2	1.6	3.6	1.0
Northern Territory	34.6	43.8	0.8	34.8	4.1
Australian Capital Territory	0.8	14.1	15.5	0.1	0.0
Australia	28.8	21.6	9.9	17.4	3.8

Source: ABS, Industrial Disputes, Australia, Cat. No. 6321.0.55.001

2.1 Average weekly ordinary time earnings

Dollars per week, 2008–09



	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
AWOTE (a) (b) – \$ per week					
New South Wales	1 014.7	1 071.4	1 098.0	1 138.6	1 182.7
Victoria	977.2	1 005.9	1 034.1	1 085.6	1 143.0
Queensland	920.6	959.8	1 002.0	1 062.2	1 139.7
South Australia	904.4	953.6	988.4	1 031.8	1 099.2
Western Australia	964.5	1 018.0	1 089.8	1 171.7	1 255.1
Tasmania	834.8	864.0	908.4	949.4	987.7
Northern Territory	973.3	1 012.0	1 028.8	1 086.7	1 138.3
Australian Capital Territory	1 108.9	1 172.9	1 239.3	1 274.4	1 339.9
Australia	972.9	1 017.5	1 054.1	1 106.1	1 166.5
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	3.7	5.6	2.5	3.7	3.9
Victoria	4.3	2.9	2.8	5.0	5.3
Queensland	5.1	4.3	4.4	6.0	7.3
South Australia	5.1	5.4	3.6	4.4	6.5
Western Australia	5.8	5.5	7.1	7.5	7.1
Tasmania	4.2	3.5	5.1	4.5	4.0
Northern Territory	6.6	4.0	1.7	5.6	4.8
Australian Capital Territory	6.2	5.8	5.7	2.8	5.1
Australia	4.4	4.6	3.6	4.9	5.5

(a) Annual average.

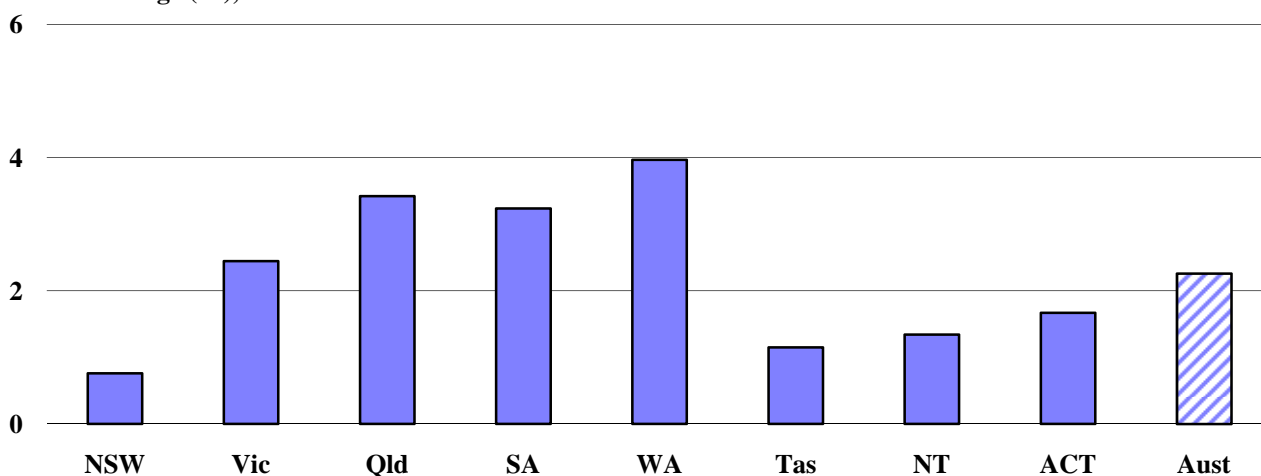
(b) Average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult employees.

Care should be taken when comparing average weekly earnings of states over time due to compositional changes (see glossary for more detail).

Source: ABS, Average Weekly Earnings, Cat. No.6302.0

2.2 Real average weekly ordinary time earnings

Annual change (%), 2008–09



	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Real AWOTE (a) (b) – \$ per week					
New South Wales	1 139.4	1 168.0	1 165.4	1 173.8	1 182.7
Victoria	1 100.3	1 098.4	1 100.5	1 115.7	1 143.0
Queensland	1 059.7	1 071.1	1 082.4	1 102.0	1 139.7
South Australia	1 020.1	1 042.7	1 053.4	1 064.7	1 099.2
Western Australia	1 115.7	1 129.5	1 163.3	1 207.2	1 255.1
Tasmania	935.7	938.4	962.4	976.5	987.7
Northern Territory	1 123.1	1 129.9	1 100.4	1 123.2	1 138.3
Australian Capital Territory	1 266.7	1 293.3	1 327.6	1 317.9	1 339.9
Australia	1 101.8	1 116.7	1 124.0	1 140.7	1 166.5

Annual change – per cent

New South Wales	1.2	2.5	-0.2	0.7	0.8
Victoria	2.3	-0.2	0.2	1.4	2.4
Queensland	2.5	1.1	1.1	1.8	3.4
South Australia	2.7	2.2	1.0	1.1	3.2
Western Australia	2.6	1.2	3.0	3.8	4.0
Tasmania	1.0	0.3	2.6	1.5	1.2
Northern Territory	4.4	0.6	-2.6	2.1	1.3
Australian Capital Territory	3.8	2.1	2.7	-0.7	1.7
Australia	1.9	1.4	0.7	1.5	2.3

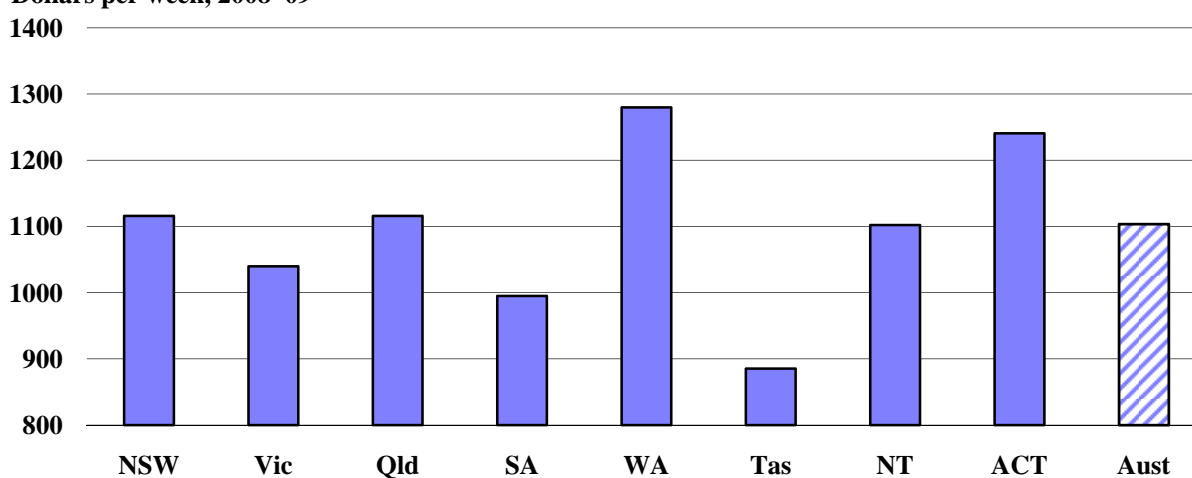
(a) Annual average.

(b) Average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult employees expressed in average 2008–09 dollars; converted to real terms using the Consumer Price Index.

Source: ABS, Average Weekly Earnings, Cat. No. 6302.0; ABS, Consumer Price Index, Cat. No. 6401.0

2.3 Male total average weekly earnings

Dollars per week, 2008–09



	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
MTAWE (a) (b) – \$ per week					
New South Wales	957.1	1 016.1	1 062.0	1 102.4	1 115.9
Victoria	927.7	947.5	970.0	1 009.5	1 039.8
Queensland	884.3	943.4	1 010.9	1 028.9	1 115.8
South Australia	792.3	846.2	898.4	946.0	994.9
Western Australia	949.4	1 008.6	1 085.8	1 194.8	1 279.7
Tasmania	791.9	801.0	828.0	877.2	885.3
Northern Territory	880.8	973.6	975.7	1 047.0	1 102.1
Australian Capital Territory	1 033.8	1 090.4	1 162.0	1 171.5	1 240.7
Australia	920.1	968.1	1 014.4	1 059.8	1 103.6
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	1.8	6.2	4.5	3.8	1.2
Victoria	3.8	2.1	2.4	4.1	3.0
Queensland	4.6	6.7	7.2	1.8	8.4
South Australia	3.6	6.8	6.2	5.3	5.2
Western Australia	6.7	6.2	7.7	10.0	7.1
Tasmania	7.3	1.1	3.4	5.9	0.9
Northern Territory	7.7	10.5	0.2	7.3	5.3
Australian Capital Territory	7.1	5.5	6.6	0.8	5.9
Australia	3.6	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.1

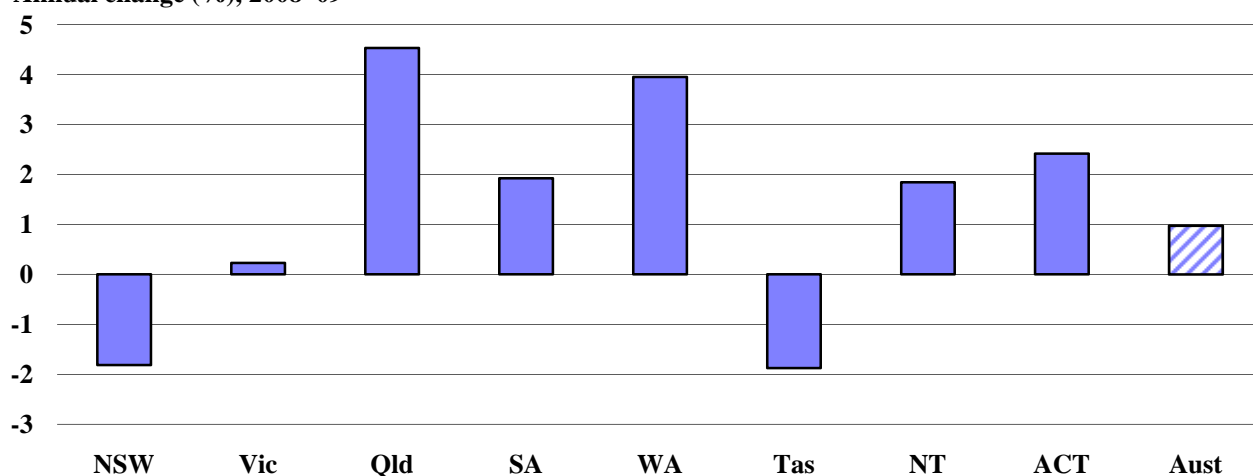
(a) Annual average.

(b) Male total average weekly earnings.

Source: ABS, Average Weekly Earnings, Cat. No. 6302.0

2.4 Real male total average weekly earnings

Annual change (%), 2008–09



	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Real MTAW E (a) (b) – \$ per week					
New South Wales	1 042.5	1 074.6	1 093.5	1 102.4	1 082.4
Victoria	1 016.3	1 006.7	1 004.5	1 009.5	1 011.8
Queensland	981.2	1 014.8	1 052.5	1 028.9	1 075.5
South Australia	866.0	896.6	927.8	946.0	964.1
Western Australia	1 065.9	1 086.2	1 124.9	1 194.8	1 242.1
Tasmania	862.9	845.8	852.9	877.2	860.8
Northern Territory	983.4	1 051.7	1 009.6	1 047.0	1 066.2
Australian Capital Territory	1 142.0	1 162.7	1 203.8	1 171.5	1 199.8
Australia	1 010.4	1 030.2	1 048.8	1 059.8	1 070.1
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	-0.7	3.1	1.8	0.8	-1.8
Victoria	1.7	-0.9	-0.2	0.5	0.2
Queensland	2.0	3.4	3.7	-2.2	4.5
South Australia	1.2	3.5	3.5	2.0	1.9
Western Australia	3.4	1.9	3.6	6.2	4.0
Tasmania	4.0	-2.0	0.8	2.9	-1.9
Northern Territory	5.4	6.9	-4.0	3.7	1.8
Australian Capital Territory	4.7	1.8	3.5	-2.7	2.4
Australia	1.1	2.0	1.8	1.0	1.0

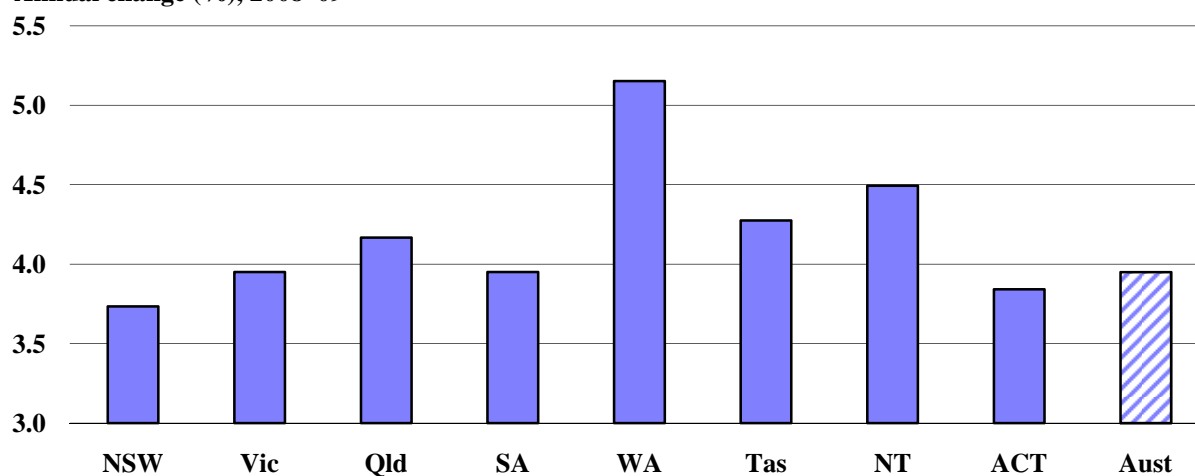
(a) Annual average.

(b) Male total average weekly earnings expressed in average 2008–09 dollars; converted to real terms using the Consumer Price Index.

Source: ABS, Average Weekly Earnings, Cat. No. 6302.0; ABS, Consumer Price Index, Cat. No. 6401.0

2.5 Wage price index

Annual change (%), 2008–09



	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Wage price index (a) (b)					
New South Wales	85.9	89.4	92.8	96.4	100.0
Victoria	86.1	89.4	92.6	96.2	100.0
Queensland	84.4	88.1	92.1	96.0	100.0
South Australia	85.2	88.4	91.9	96.2	100.0
Western Australia	82.2	85.8	89.9	95.1	100.0
Tasmania	85.0	88.5	92.4	95.9	100.0
Northern Territory	85.0	88.7	92.1	95.7	100.0
Australian Capital Territory	85.3	88.8	92.4	96.3	100.0
Australia	85.2	88.7	92.3	96.2	100.0
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	3.6	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.7
Victoria	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.9	4.0
Queensland	3.8	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.2
South Australia	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.7	4.0
Western Australia	4.3	4.4	4.8	5.8	5.2
Tasmania	4.2	4.1	4.4	3.8	4.3
Northern Territory	3.7	4.4	3.8	3.9	4.5
Australian Capital Territory	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.8
Australia	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0

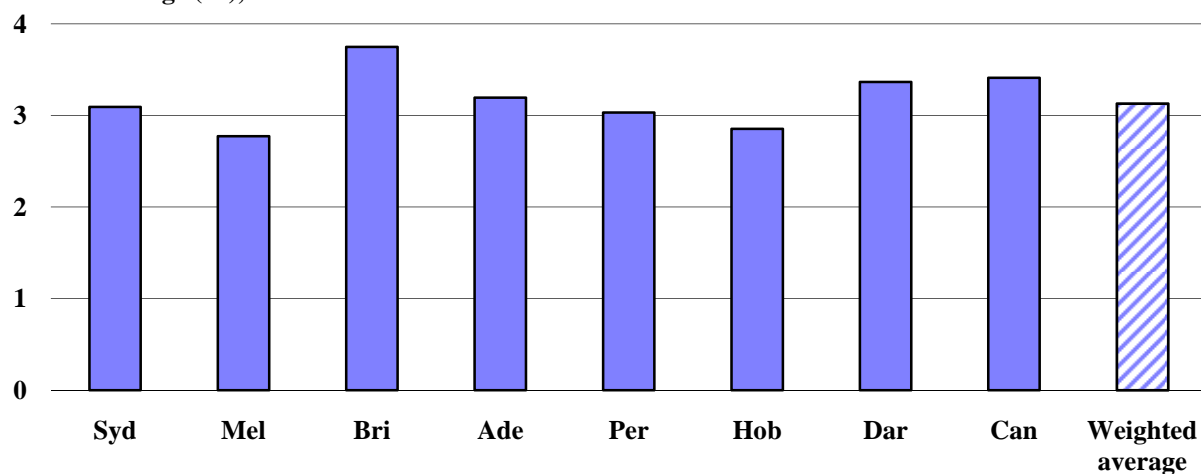
(a) Annual average.

(b) Total hourly rate of pay index excluding bonuses, all sectors. Base: 2008–09 = 100.0.

Source: ABS, Labour Price Index, Cat. No. 6345.0

2.6 Consumer price index

Annual change (%), 2008–09



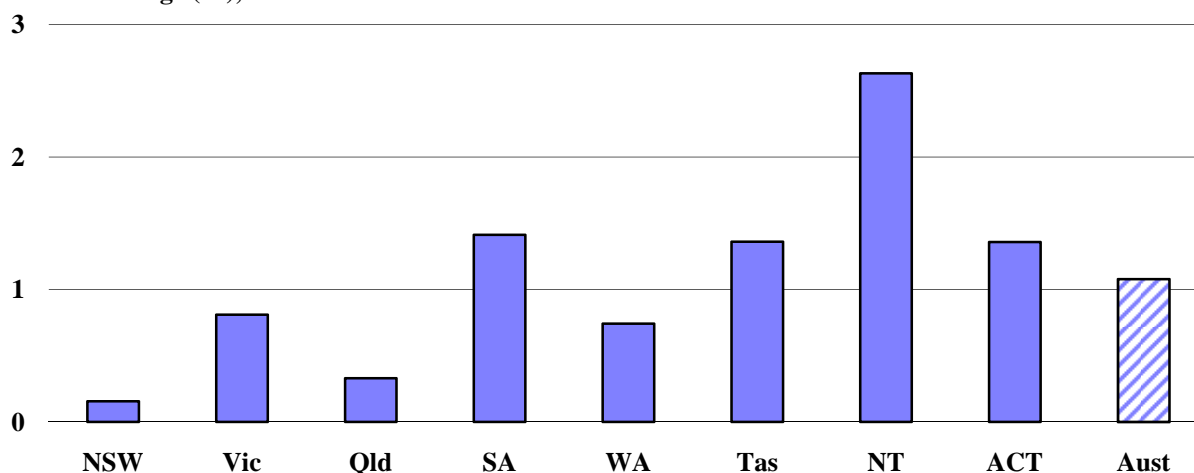
	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Consumer price index (a)					
Sydney	147.7	152.1	156.2	160.9	165.8
Melbourne	145.7	150.2	154.2	159.6	164.1
Brisbane	148.5	153.2	158.3	164.8	171.0
Adelaide	150.4	155.2	159.2	164.4	169.7
Perth	144.0	150.1	156.1	161.7	166.6
Hobart	147.1	151.8	155.7	160.3	164.9
Darwin	141.8	146.5	152.9	158.3	163.6
Canberra	146.7	151.9	156.4	162.0	167.5
Weighted average eight capital cities	147.0	151.7	156.1	161.4	166.4
Annual change – per cent					
Sydney	2.5	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.1
Melbourne	2.0	3.1	2.6	3.6	2.8
Brisbane	2.6	3.1	3.3	4.1	3.7
Adelaide	2.3	3.2	2.6	3.3	3.2
Perth	3.2	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.0
Hobart	3.2	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.9
Darwin	2.2	3.4	4.4	3.5	3.4
Canberra	2.3	3.6	2.9	3.6	3.4
Weighted average eight capital cities	2.4	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.1

(a) Annual average.

Source: ABS, Consumer Price Index, Cat. No. 6401.0

3.1 Gross state product

Annual change (%), 2008-09



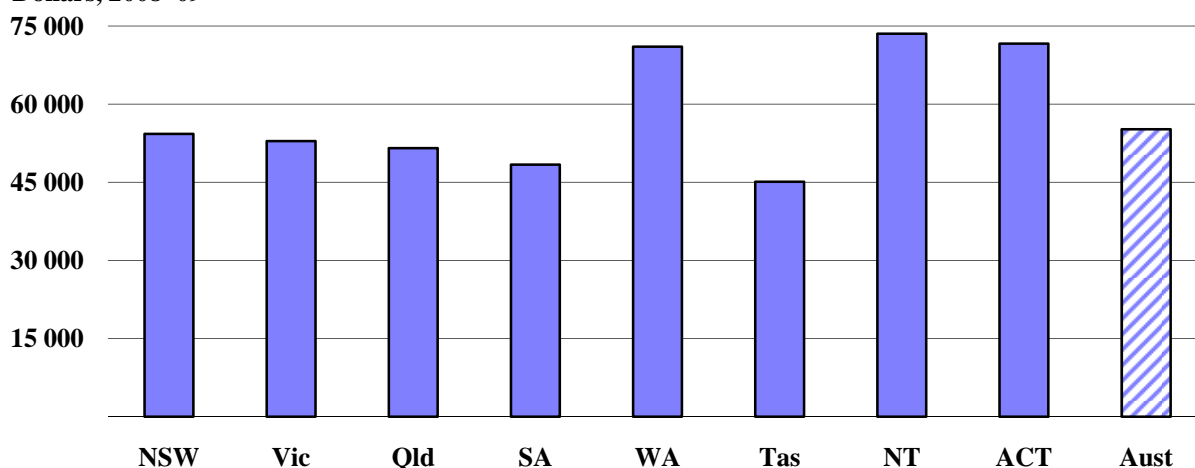
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Gross state product, chain volume measures (a) – \$ million					
New South Wales	359 948	363 874	371 304	381 720	382 314
Victoria	251 909	259 446	270 675	281 504	283 784
Queensland	193 442	202 233	213 444	223 450	224 187
South Australia	70 127	72 445	73 625	76 905	77 991
Western Australia	131 783	139 824	147 961	155 449	156 603
Tasmania	20 239	20 738	21 387	22 261	22 564
Northern Territory	13 426	14 331	15 290	15 879	16 297
Australian Capital Territory	21 574	22 598	23 712	24 582	24 916
Australia	1 065	1 097 866	1 139 256	1 181 750	1 194 496
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	1.3	1.1	2.0	2.8	0.2
Victoria	3.0	3.0	4.3	4.0	0.8
Queensland	5.2	4.5	5.5	4.7	0.3
South Australia	0.7	3.3	1.6	4.5	1.4
Western Australia	4.3	6.1	5.8	5.1	0.7
Tasmania	2.6	2.5	3.1	4.1	1.4
Northern Territory	5.5	6.7	6.7	3.9	2.6
Australian Capital Territory	3.1	4.7	4.9	3.7	1.4
Australia	2.8	3.1	3.8	3.7	1.1

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2007-08.

Source: ABS, Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, Cat. No. 5220.0

3.2 Gross state product per capita

Dollars, 2008–09



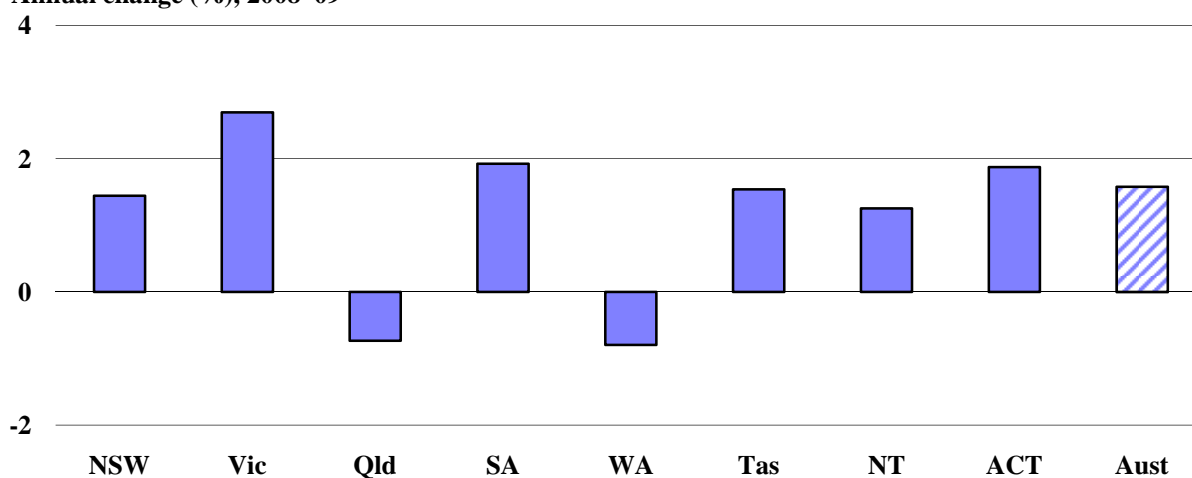
	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Gross state product per capita, chain volume measures (a) – \$					
New South Wales	53 493	53 618	54 137	54 972	54 295
Victoria	50 241	51 017	52 349	53 493	52 897
Queensland	49 022	50 010	51 560	52 666	51 543
South Australia	45 374	46 458	46 702	48 262	48 381
Western Australia	65 932	68 633	70 973	72 705	71 052
Tasmania	41 761	42 453	43 488	44 938	45 102
Northern Territory	65 883	68 762	72 010	73 031	73 516
Australian Capital Territory	65 742	67 989	70 345	71 862	71 630
Australia	52 602	53 446	54 585	55 650	55 195
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	0.7	0.2	1.0	1.5	-1.2
Victoria	1.8	1.5	2.6	2.2	-1.1
Queensland	2.8	2.0	3.1	2.1	-2.1
South Australia	0.1	2.4	0.5	3.3	0.2
Western Australia	2.7	4.1	3.4	2.4	-2.3
Tasmania	1.8	1.7	2.4	3.3	0.4
Northern Territory	3.9	4.4	4.7	1.4	0.7
Australian Capital Territory	2.4	3.4	3.5	2.2	-0.3
Australia	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.0	-0.8

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2007–08.

Source: ABS, Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, Cat. No. 5220.0

3.3 Labour productivity

Annual change (%), 2008–09



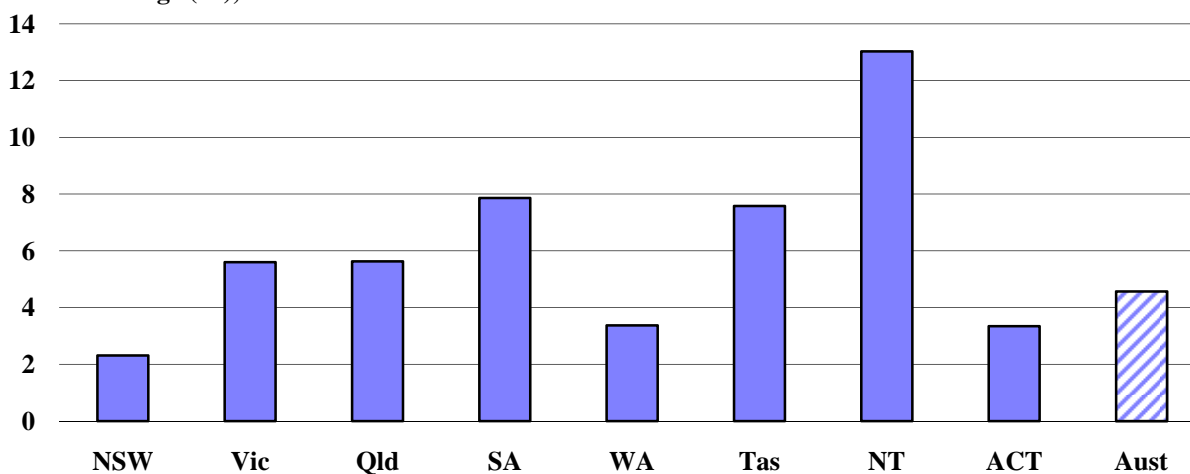
	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Labour productivity index (a)					
New South Wales	99.8	101.0	102.5	100.0	101.4
Victoria	95.6	97.3	100.5	100.0	102.7
Queensland	96.2	98.7	99.9	100.0	99.3
South Australia	97.1	99.0	100.8	100.0	101.9
Western Australia	96.2	97.3	102.1	100.0	99.2
Tasmania	98.6	100.4	103.2	100.0	101.5
Northern Territory	98.7	103.5	103.6	100.0	101.3
Australian Capital Territory	92.8	97.1	97.6	100.0	101.9
Australia	97.5	99.2	101.4	100.0	101.6
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	-0.2	1.2	1.5	-2.4	1.4
Victoria	-1.6	1.8	3.3	-0.5	2.7
Queensland	-1.7	2.6	1.3	0.1	-0.7
South Australia	-1.6	1.9	1.8	-0.8	1.9
Western Australia	-0.9	1.2	4.9	-2.1	-0.8
Tasmania	1.1	1.8	2.7	-3.1	1.5
Northern Territory	3.1	4.9	0.1	-3.4	1.3
Australian Capital Territory	-0.8	4.6	0.5	2.5	1.9
Australia	-1.0	1.8	2.2	-1.4	1.6

(a) Gross state product (chain volume measures) per hour worked, all sectors (i.e. market and non-market sectors), converted to an index. Reference year for the index is 2007–08.

Source: ABS, Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, Cat. No. 5220.0

4.1 Turnover of retail establishments

Annual change (%), 2008–09



	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Value – \$ million					
New South Wales	59 369	61 098	64 540	68 645	70 231
Victoria	47 264	48 574	51 661	54 539	57 593
Queensland	37 242	38 987	41 905	45 781	48 357
South Australia	13 124	13 464	14 460	15 728	16 965
Western Australia	19 616	20 926	23 229	24 606	25 436
Tasmania	4 036	4 346	4 537	4 790	5 153
Northern Territory	1 774	1 821	2 037	2 258	2 552
Australian Capital Territory	3 543	3 736	3 999	4 171	4 311
Australia	185 968	192 952	206 367	220 518	230 598

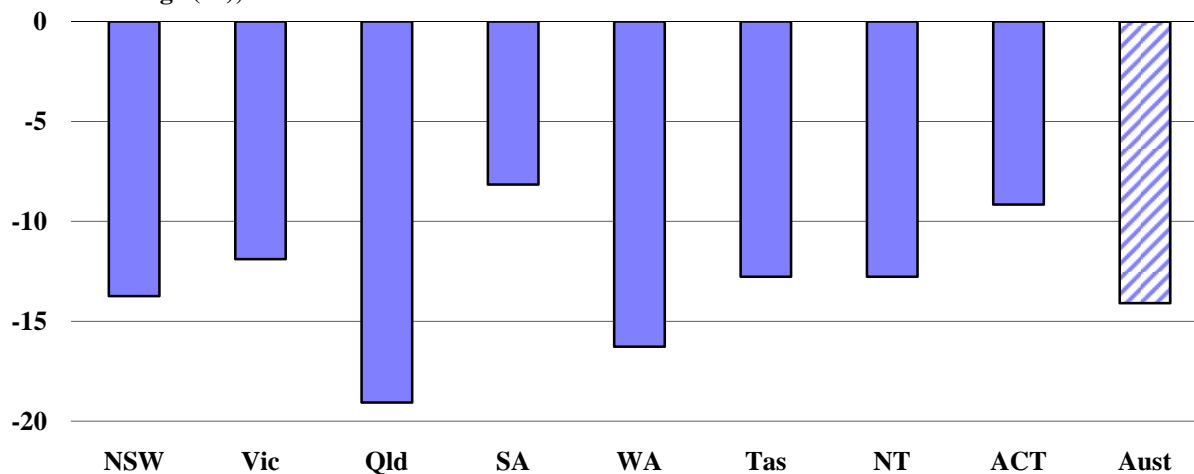
Annual change – per cent

New South Wales	2.5	2.9	5.6	6.4	2.3
Victoria	3.3	2.8	6.4	5.6	5.6
Queensland	4.9	4.7	7.5	9.2	5.6
South Australia	4.2	2.6	7.4	8.8	7.9
Western Australia	7.5	6.7	11.0	5.9	3.4
Tasmania	4.9	7.7	4.4	5.6	7.6
Northern Territory	4.7	2.7	11.8	10.9	13.0
Australian Capital Territory	0.8	5.4	7.0	4.3	3.3
Australia	3.9	3.8	7.0	6.9	4.6

Source: Retail Trade, ABS (8501.0)

4.2 Motor vehicle sales

Annual change (%), 2008–09



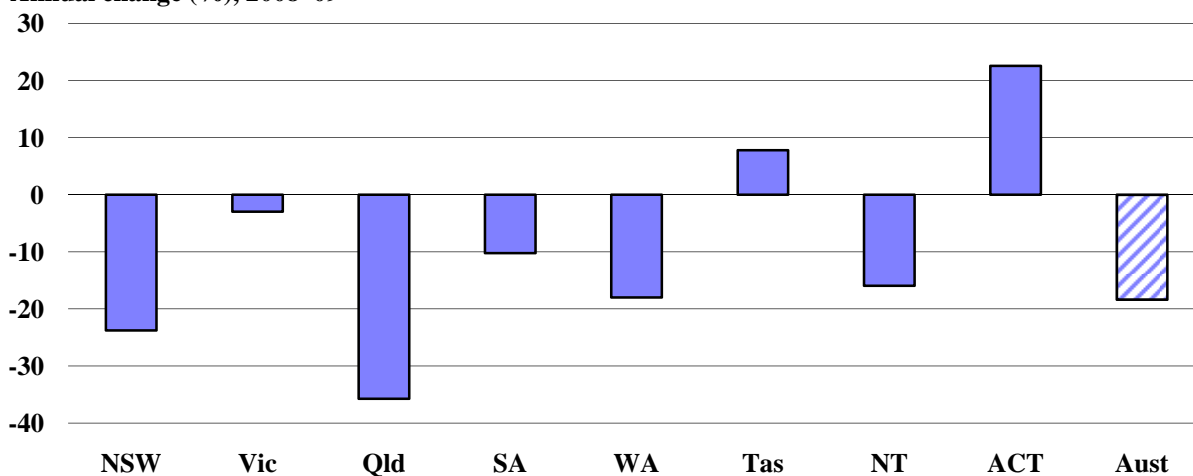
	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Number (a)					
New South Wales	194 388	189 326	199 142	200 661	173 073
Victoria	165 410	162 206	166 634	174 595	153 829
Queensland	120 450	120 679	126 114	123 514	99 956
South Australia	41 174	40 599	38 853	39 216	36 015
Western Australia	55 957	60 426	66 397	66 968	56 066
Tasmania	11 786	11 433	11 054	10 908	9 514
Northern Territory	4 522	4 408	4 697	4 626	4 035
Australian Capital Territory	10 340	10 283	11 233	11 325	10 287
Australia	604 027	599 360	624 124	631 813	542 775
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	-1.3	-2.6	5.2	0.8	-13.7
Victoria	0.2	-1.9	2.7	4.8	-11.9
Queensland	6.7	0.2	4.5	-2.1	-19.1
South Australia	-0.7	-1.4	-4.3	0.9	-8.2
Western Australia	8.0	8.0	9.9	0.9	-16.3
Tasmania	4.3	-3.0	-3.3	-1.3	-12.8
Northern Territory	2.4	-2.5	6.6	-1.5	-12.8
Australian Capital Territory	-1.4	-0.6	9.2	0.8	-9.2
Australia	1.6	-0.8	4.1	1.2	-14.1

(a) Includes vehicles designed primarily for the carriage of people, such as cars, station wagons and people movers. Also includes four wheel drive passenger vehicles not classified as sports utility vehicles.

Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, ABS (9314.0.)

4.3 Dwelling approvals

Annual change (%), 2008–09



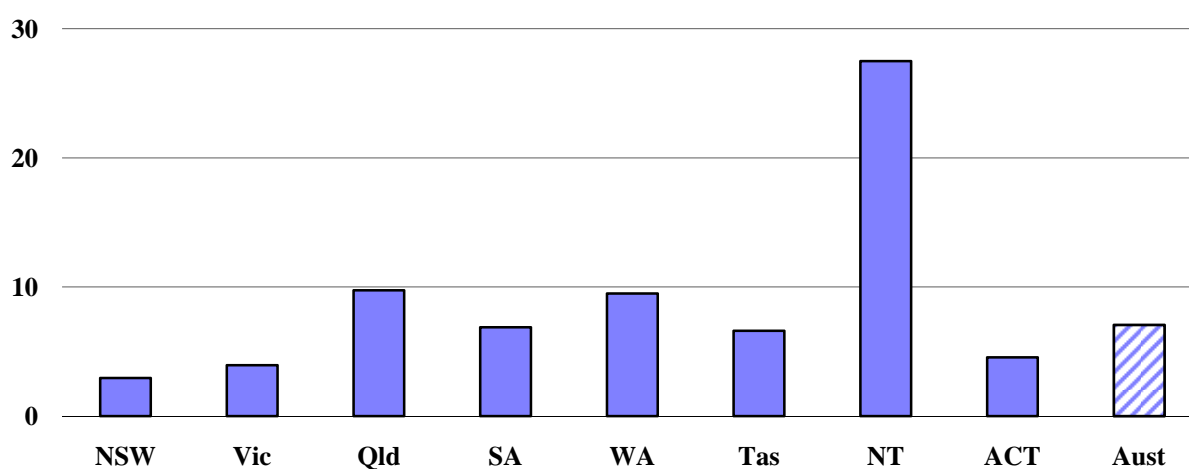
	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Number (a)					
New South Wales	39 943	34 160	31 402	31 302	23 860
Victoria	42 547	36 529	37 942	42 908	41 633
Queensland	39 316	38 033	41 516	45 052	28 954
South Australia	11 143	11 458	10 818	13 380	12 012
Western Australia	24 233	26 170	25 087	23 641	19 387
Tasmania	2 778	2 634	2 940	2 938	3 167
Northern Territory	1 388	1 363	1 464	1 172	985
Australian Capital Territory	2 279	1 867	2 246	2 339	2 867
Australia	163 627	152 214	153 415	162 732	132 865
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	-19.3	-14.5	-8.1	-0.3	-23.8
Victoria	-8.3	-14.1	3.9	13.1	-3.0
Queensland	-13.1	-3.3	9.2	8.5	-35.7
South Australia	-7.3	2.8	-5.6	23.7	-10.2
Western Australia	1.7	8.0	-4.1	-5.8	-18.0
Tasmania	-12.3	-5.2	11.6	-0.1	7.8
Northern Territory	18.4	-1.8	7.4	-19.9	-16.0
Australian Capital Territory	-27.3	-18.1	20.3	4.1	22.6
Australia	-11.3	-7.0	0.8	6.1	-18.4

(a) Houses and other dwellings (e.g. flats) intended for long-term residential use.

Source: Building Approvals, ABS (8731.0)

4.4 Business investment

Annual change (%), 2008–09



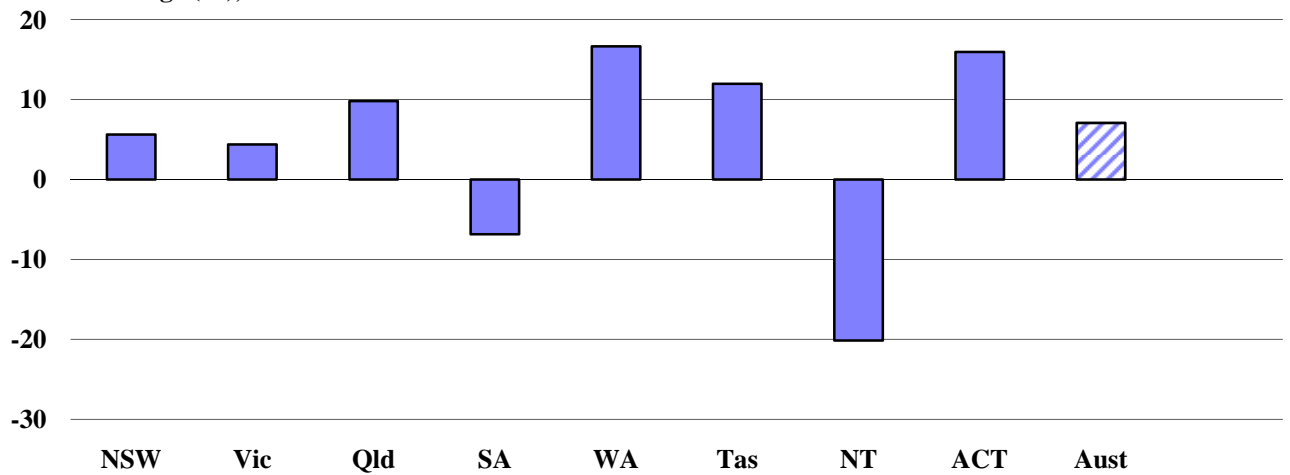
	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Chain volume measures (a) – \$ million					
New South Wales	40 492	43 307	42 578	50 207	51 690
Victoria	35 059	39 483	40 317	45 039	46 815
Queensland	25 433	30 709	35 465	41 264	45 282
South Australia	9 566	9 675	10 125	10 103	10 798
Western Australia	19 510	27 229	33 371	40 626	44 482
Tasmania	2 181	2 420	2 290	2 846	3 034
Northern Territory	2 756	3 290	3 299	3 535	4 507
Australian Capital Territory	2 014	2 440	2 879	2 746	2 871
Australia	137 630	158 808	170 329	196 365	210 238
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	16.0	7.0	-1.7	17.9	3.0
Victoria	12.3	12.6	2.1	11.7	3.9
Queensland	12.3	20.7	15.5	16.4	9.7
South Australia	7.5	1.1	4.7	-0.2	6.9
Western Australia	5.1	39.6	22.6	21.7	9.5
Tasmania	28.7	11.0	-5.4	24.3	6.6
Northern Territory	0.3	19.4	0.3	7.2	27.5
Australian Capital Territory	12.8	21.2	18.0	-4.6	4.6
Australia	12.1	15.4	7.3	15.3	7.1

(a) Private business gross fixed capital formation for other buildings and structures, machinery and equipment, livestock and intangible fixed assets. Reference year for chain volume measures is 2007–08.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, ABS (5220.0)

4.5 Bankruptcies

Annual change (%), 2008–09



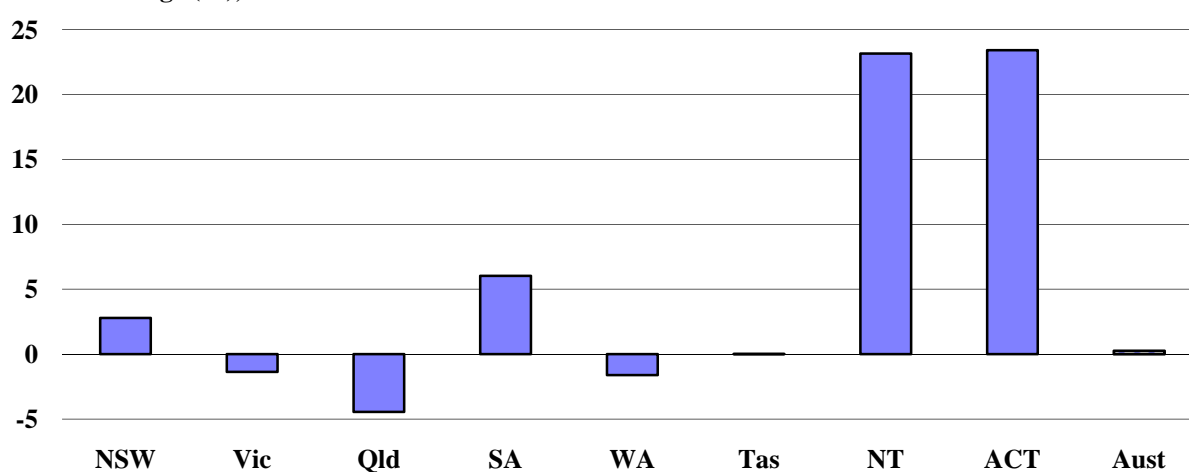
	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Number (a)					
New South Wales	6 248	7 492	9 249	9 939	10 497
Victoria	4 490	5 023	5 724	5 733	5 984
Queensland	4 693	5 373	5 741	5 685	6 243
South Australia	2 081	2 048	2 150	2 087	1 944
Western Australia	1 545	1 415	1 391	1 423	1 660
Tasmania	564	573	648	752	842
Northern Territory	86	117	118	129	103
Australian Capital Territory	794	258	228	213	247
Australia	20 501	22 100	24 903	25 701	27 520
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	4.6	19.9	23.5	7.5	5.6
Victoria	5.9	11.9	14.0	0.2	4.4
Queensland	-2.5	14.5	6.8	-1.0	9.8
South Australia	-2.1	-1.6	5.0	-2.9	-6.9
Western Australia	-20.9	-8.4	-1.7	2.3	16.7
Tasmania	-19.3	1.6	13.1	16.0	12.0
Northern Territory	-6.5	36.0	0.9	9.3	-20.2
Australian Capital Territory	31.9	-67.5	-11.6	-6.6	16.0
Australia	3.5	7.8	12.7	3.2	7.1

(a) Bankruptcies and Administration Orders (Part IV and XI of the *Bankruptcy Act 1966*).

Source: Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, <http://www.itsa.gov.au>, accessed on 4th of February 2010.

5.1 Lending for owner occupied housing

Annual change (%), 2008–09



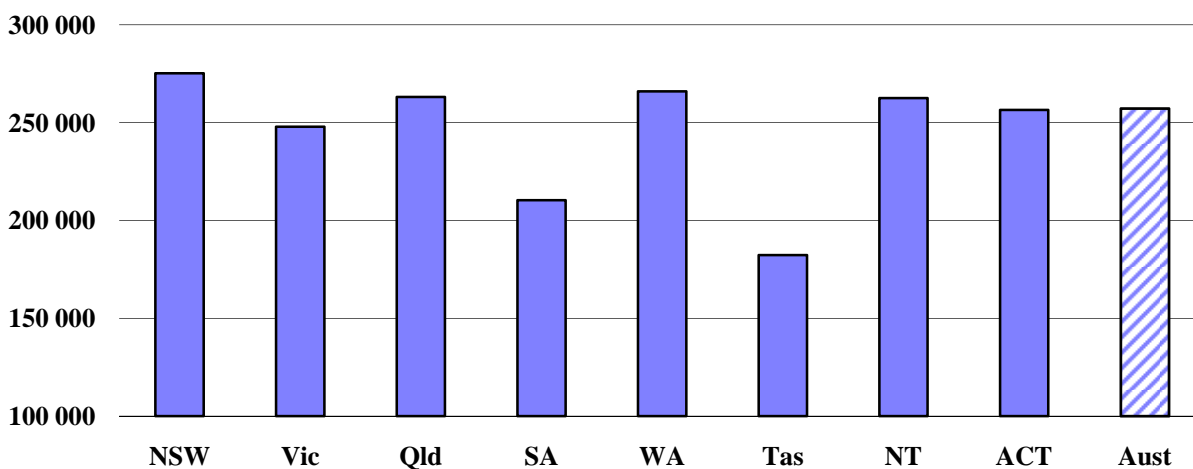
	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Value (a) – \$ million					
New South Wales	47 597	53 129	55 580	55 523	57 069
Victoria	30 479	34 197	37 895	39 994	39 445
Queensland	28 499	33 983	39 782	39 032	37 298
South Australia	8 469	9 878	11 220	11 581	12 279
Western Australia	15 283	20 693	23 449	22 204	21 846
Tasmania	1 866	2 152	2 438	2 583	2 583
Northern Territory	1 155	1 535	1 283	1 172	1 443
Australian Capital Territory	1 664	1 848	2 393	2 478	3 059
Australia	135 013	157 415	174 039	174 566	175 022
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	-1.7	11.6	4.6	-0.1	2.8
Victoria	9.6	12.2	10.8	5.5	-1.4
Queensland	6.9	19.2	17.1	-1.9	-4.4
South Australia	10.3	16.6	13.6	3.2	6.0
Western Australia	19.7	35.4	13.3	-5.3	-1.6
Tasmania	11.3	15.3	13.3	6.0	0.0
Northern Territory	42.9	32.9	-16.4	-8.6	23.1
Australian Capital Territory	-8.2	11.0	29.5	3.6	23.4
Australia	5.8	16.6	10.6	0.3	0.3

(a) Lending commitments by all types of lenders for the construction and purchase of owner occupied dwellings.

Source: ABS, Housing Finance, Cat. No. 5609.0

5.2 Home loan size

Dollars, 2008–09



	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Average size of new home loan (a) – \$					
New South Wales	252 717	252 900	247 883	258 633	275 208
Victoria	205 633	211 000	219 808	231 317	247 867
Queensland	204 783	212 917	224 983	241 842	263 108
South Australia	154 658	167 983	178 750	191 333	210 358
Western Australia	170 692	193 158	224 008	239 575	265 975
Tasmania	144 417	155 458	167 342	169 067	182 308
Northern Territory	174 517	187 150	200 942	211 217	262 517
Australian Capital Territory	223 525	222 933	234 833	243 717	256 467
Australia	208 692	216 242	225 408	238 058	257 225
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	7.0	0.1	-2.0	4.3	6.4
Victoria	6.4	2.6	4.2	5.2	7.2
Queensland	10.7	4.0	5.7	7.5	8.8
South Australia	9.9	8.6	6.4	7.0	9.9
Western Australia	12.0	13.2	16.0	6.9	11.0
Tasmania	20.0	7.6	7.6	1.0	7.8
Northern Territory	10.4	7.2	7.4	5.1	24.3
Australian Capital Territory	6.2	-0.3	5.3	3.8	5.2
Australia	7.8	3.6	4.2	5.6	8.1

(a) Excludes alterations and additions and refinancing.

Source: ABS, Housing Finance, Cat. No. 5609.0

5.3 Home loan repayments

Percentage of family income, 2008-09



	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Average monthly repayment on new loans – \$					
New South Wales	1 817	1 846	1 914	2 166	1 922
Victoria	1 531	1 605	1 775	2 032	1 813
Queensland	1 514	1 609	1 798	2 071	1 882
South Australia	1 137	1 234	1 404	1 666	1 524
Western Australia	1 243	1 447	1 851	2 146	1 963
Tasmania	1 072	1 185	1 333	1 474	1 356
Northern Territory	1 267	1 366	1 578	1 772	1 906
Australian Capital Territory	1 670	1 657	1 831	2 097	1 912
Australia	1 519	1 609	1 788	2 051	1 847

Loan repayments (a) – percentage of family income

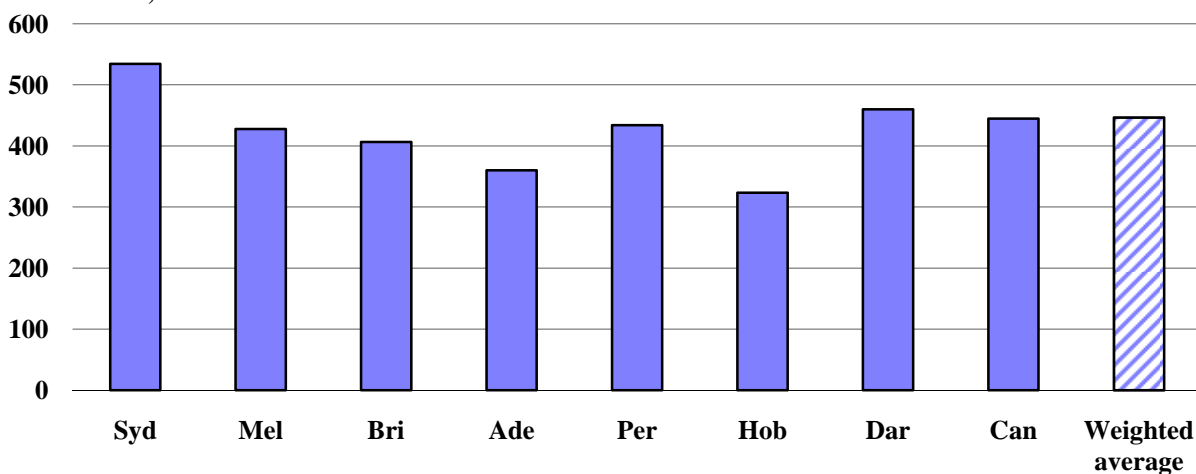
New South Wales	37.4	36.3	36.8	40.0	34.3
Victoria	30.1	31.0	33.7	36.6	31.2
Queensland	32.8	33.5	35.9	39.6	33.3
South Australia	27.7	28.8	31.5	36.4	31.7
Western Australia	25.7	28.4	33.0	34.3	28.5
Tasmania	29.1	31.1	32.9	34.5	30.6
Northern Territory	18.4	18.9	21.8	23.6	24.1
Australian Capital Territory	20.5	19.1	19.6	21.8	18.7
Australia	31.7	32.4	34.8	38.0	32.2

(a) Annual average of proportion of family income devoted to meeting loan repayments.

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia and Deposit Power, Home Loan Affordability Report

5.4 House sales prices

Dollars '000, 2008–09

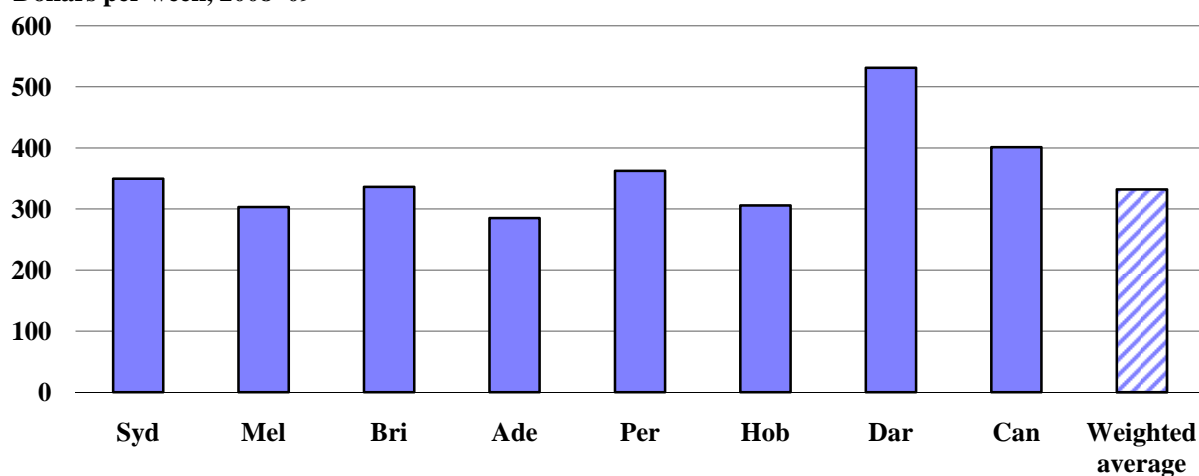


	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Median price of established houses sold – \$'000					
Sydney	537.8	520.5	525.7	550.7	534.4
Melbourne	356.8	363.6	392.4	443.1	427.6
Brisbane	306.6	320.0	345.2	407.6	406.5
Adelaide	270.8	279.8	312.8	370.0	360.0
Perth	277.0	351.5	454.3	462.9	434.0
Hobart	263.0	275.6	296.0	326.8	323.4
Darwin	268.6	328.3	385.0	414.0	459.8
Canberra	354.5	366.2	412.4	463.8	444.7
Weighted average eight capital cities	387.0	395.9	417.7	459.1	446.6
Annual change – per cent					
Sydney	-3.8	-3.2	1.0	4.8	-3.0
Melbourne	-5.1	1.9	7.9	12.9	-3.5
Brisbane	3.8	4.4	7.9	18.1	-0.3
Adelaide	10.3	3.3	11.8	18.3	-2.7
Perth	12.2	26.9	29.2	1.9	-6.2
Hobart	15.6	4.8	7.4	10.4	-1.0
Darwin	13.1	22.2	17.3	7.5	11.1
Canberra	-3.2	3.3	12.6	12.5	-4.1
Weighted average eight capital cities	-1.0	2.3	5.5	9.9	-2.7

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia, Market Facts

5.5 House rents

Dollars per week, 2008–09



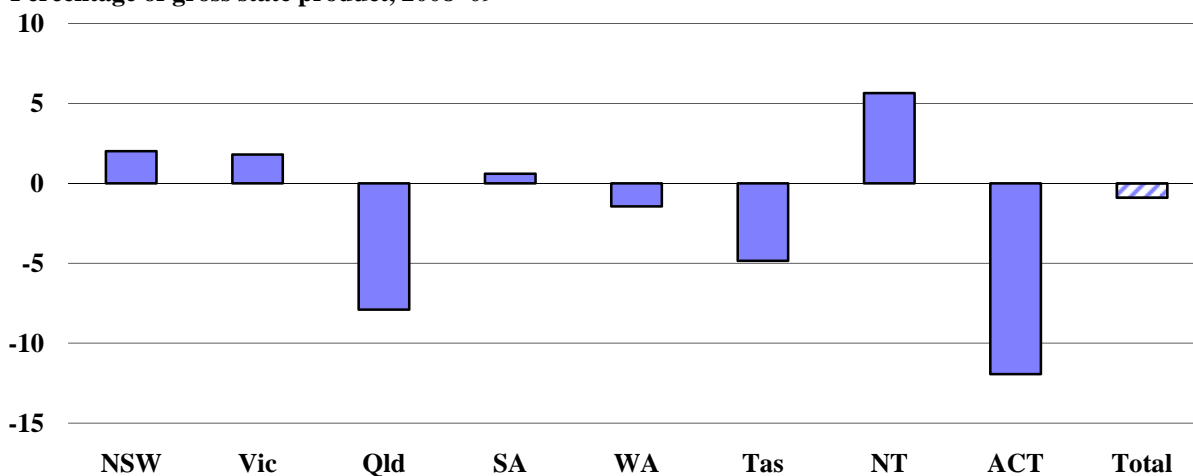
	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08 (a)	2008–09 (a)
Median rent for three bedroom houses let – \$ per week					
Sydney	255	263	276	314	350
Melbourne	228	228	245	270	303
Brisbane	235	253	275	311	336
Adelaide	214	233	245	264	285
Perth	196	240	278	329	363
Hobart	224	246	263	284	306
Darwin	274	295	339	473	531
Canberra	298	310	336	371	401
Weighted average eight capital cities	235	247	266	300	332
Annual change – per cent					
Sydney	2.0	2.9	5.2	13.6	11.4
Melbourne	2.6	0.0	7.7	10.2	12.3
Brisbane	1.1	7.4	8.9	13.2	8.0
Adelaide	8.2	8.8	5.4	7.7	8.1
Perth	7.7	22.4	15.6	18.5	10.3
Hobart	11.9	10.1	6.6	8.1	7.8
Darwin	9.0	7.8	14.8	39.5	12.4
Canberra	2.6	4.2	8.3	10.6	8.1
Weighted average eight capital cities	3.1	5.4	7.7	12.7	10.6

(a) Data for Melbourne in the June and September 2008 quarters were not available. Therefore, values have been imputed, by averaging the remaining quarters within each respective financial years.

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia, Market Facts.

6.1 General government sector net debt

Percentage of gross state product, 2008–09



	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09 (d)
General government sector net debt (a) – \$ million					
New South Wales	-2 061	-4 953	2 502	4 095	8 087
Victoria	1 480	1 195	2 003	2 182	5 235
Queensland	-19 446	-23 243	-26 686	-22 598	-19 281
South Australia	- 219	- 707	- 639	- 923	475
Western Australia	- 997	-2 737	-2 716	-3 409	-2 461
Tasmania	- 28	- 259	- 412	-1 031	-1 123
Northern Territory	1 196	1 145	1 075	887	969
Australian Capital Territory	-1 993	-2 228	-2 696	-2 957	-3 100
Total (b)	-22 069	-31 787	-27 570	-23 754	-11 199
General government sector net debt – percentage of gross state product					
New South Wales	-0.7	-1.5	0.7	1.1	2.0
Victoria	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.8
Queensland	-11.4	-12.2	-12.8	-10.1	-7.9
South Australia	-0.3	-1.1	-0.9	-1.2	0.6
Western Australia	-1.0	-2.3	-2.0	-2.2	-1.4
Tasmania	-0.2	-1.3	-1.9	-4.6	-4.8
Northern Territory	10.5	9.0	7.5	5.6	5.6
Australian Capital Territory	-10.3	-10.8	-11.8	-12.0	-11.9
Total (c)	-2.4	-3.2	-2.5	-2.0	-0.9

(a) Selected liabilities minus selected assets of the general government sector. A positive sign therefore indicates that selected liabilities exceed selected assets; a negative sign indicates that selected assets exceed selected liabilities.

(b) The sum of all individual state and territory jurisdictions may not agree with the total, due to assets and liabilities held between jurisdictions.

(c) Total or aggregate net debt for all jurisdictions is expressed as a percentage of gross domestic product.

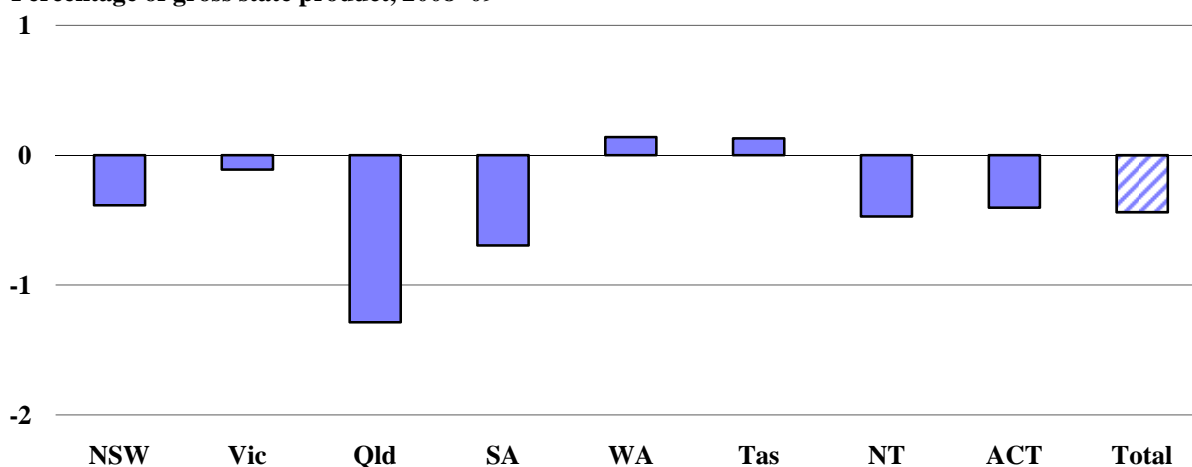
(d) Data sourced from State Budget Papers

Source: ABS, Government Finance Statistics, Cat. No. 5512.0;

ABS, Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2008-09, Cat, No, 5220.0

6.2 General government sector fiscal balance

Percentage of gross state product, 2008–09



	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09 (d)
General government sector fiscal balance (a) – \$ million					
New South Wales	- 202	- 522	- 974	-1 542	-1 555
Victoria	400	- 411	681	468	- 323
Queensland	2 866	2 480	- 206	-5 217	-3 139
South Australia	51	- 172	81	222	- 549
Western Australia	871	1 846	1 534	1 330	237
Tasmania	125	- 18	39	86	30
Northern Territory	- 57	- 62	74	198	- 81
Australian Capital Territory	- 258	- 107	6	144	- 105
Total (b)	3 798	3 036	1 238	-4 308	-5 500
General government sector fiscal balance – percentage of gross state product					
New South Wales	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4
Victoria	0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.1
Queensland	1.7	1.3	-0.1	-2.3	-1.3
South Australia	0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.7
Western Australia	0.9	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.1
Tasmania	0.7	-0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1
Northern Territory	-0.5	-0.5	0.5	1.2	-0.5
Australian Capital Territory	-1.3	-0.5	0.0	0.6	-0.4
Total (c)	0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.4	-0.4

(a) The financing requirement of government. A positive sign, or fiscal surplus, indicates a net lending position; a negative sign, or fiscal deficit, indicates a net borrowing position.

(b) The sum of all state and territory jurisdictions may not agree with the total, due to transfers between jurisdictions.

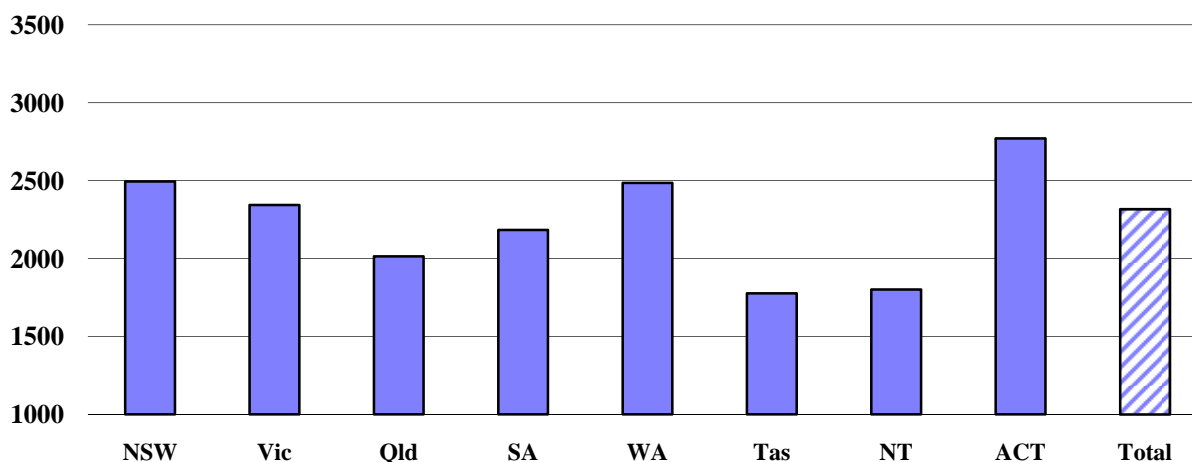
(c) Total or aggregate fiscal balance for all jurisdictions is expressed as a percentage of gross domestic product.

(d) Data for 2008-09 was sourced from ABS, *Government Financial Estimates*, Cat No 5501.0.55.001

Source: ABS, Government Finance Statistics, Cat. No. 5512.0 and State Budget Papers.

6.3 General government sector taxation revenue

Dollars per capita, 2008–09



	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
General government sector taxation revenue – \$ million					
New South Wales	15 330	15 910	17 705	18 557	17 712
Victoria	10 415	10 885	11 702	12 863	12 720
Queensland	6 952	7 396	8 484	9 546	8 877
South Australia	2 940	2 979	3 250	3 570	3 544
Western Australia	4 314	5 195	5 718	6 339	5 561
Tasmania	692	709	748	830	893
Northern Territory	301	377	368	395	405
Australian Capital Territory	712	782	929	1 031	973
Total (a)	41 649	44 240	48 911	53 131	50 685
General government sector taxation revenue per capita - \$					
New South Wales	2 269	2 334	2 564	2 657	2 495
Victoria	2 063	2 123	2 241	2 421	2 344
Queensland	1 740	1 808	2 022	2 223	2 014
South Australia	1 894	1 900	2 049	2 227	2 184
Western Australia	2 139	2 523	2 706	2 920	2 486
Tasmania	1 423	1 447	1 517	1 668	1 777
Northern Territory	1 459	1 790	1 713	1 797	1 801
Australian Capital Territory	2 157	2 340	2 724	2 984	2 771
Total (a)	2 042	2 137	2 321	2 479	2 317

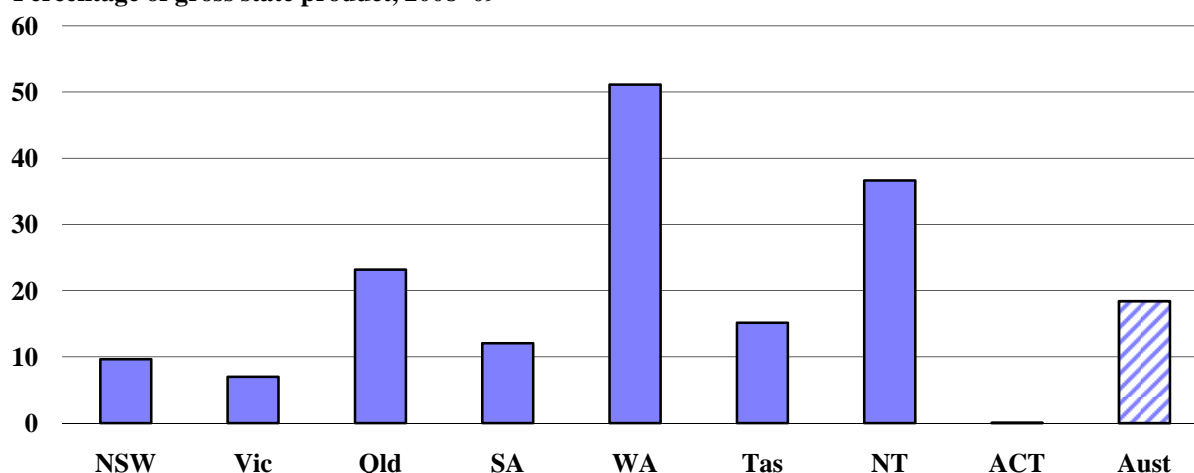
(a) Total is the sum of taxation revenue of all states not taxation revenue for Australia.

(b) Total is the quotient of total taxation revenue (a) and the population of Australia which is not equivalent to the taxation revenue per capita for Australia.

Source: ABS, Taxation Revenues, Cat. No. 5506.0 and State Budget Papers.

7.1 Merchandise exports

Percentage of gross state product, 2008–09



	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Merchandise exports (a) – \$ million					
New South Wales	23 003	26 842	28 062	30 091	38 776
Victoria	18 512	18 928	20 051	20 536	20 375
Queensland	26 368	35 385	35 438	35 319	56 553
South Australia	7 641	9 025	9 017	10 337	9 528
Western Australia	38 847	47 939	60 510	68 843	86 880
Tasmania	2 640	2 893	3 715	3 636	3 511
Northern Territory	2 222	2 645	4 014	4 545	6 292
Australian Capital Territory		8	7	4	12
Australia (b)	126 824	152 491	168 100	180 857	230 828

Merchandise exports – percentage of gross state product

New South Wales	7.5	8.2	8.0	7.9	9.6
Victoria	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.0
Queensland	15.4	18.6	16.9	15.8	23.2
South Australia	12.0	13.5	12.6	13.4	12.1
Western Australia	38.2	40.1	43.6	44.3	51.1
Tasmania	14.4	15.0	17.5	16.3	15.1
Northern Territory	19.5	20.8	28.0	28.6	36.6
Australian Capital Territory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Australia (b)	13.7	15.2	15.4	15.3	18.4

(a) State in which the final stage of manufacture or production occurs.

(b) Includes re-exports and state figures not available for publication. Australian total, therefore, may not equal sum of states and territories.

Source: ABS, International Trade in Goods and Services, Cat. No. 5368.0;

ABS, Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, Cat No 5220.0

8.1 Population

Annual change (%), 2008–09



	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Population (a) – '000					
New South Wales	6 756.5	6 816.1	6 904.9	6 984.2	7 099.7
Victoria	5 048.6	5 126.5	5 221.3	5 313.8	5 427.7
Queensland	3 994.9	4 090.9	4 196.0	4 293.9	4 406.8
South Australia	1 552.5	1 567.9	1 585.8	1 603.4	1 622.7
Western Australia	2 017.1	2 059.4	2 113.0	2 171.2	2 236.9
Tasmania	486.3	490.0	493.2	497.5	502.6
Northern Territory	206.4	210.6	214.8	219.8	224.8
Australian Capital Territory	330.2	334.1	341.1	345.6	351.2
Australia	20 394.8	20 697.9	21 072.5	21 431.8	21 874.9

Annual change – per cent

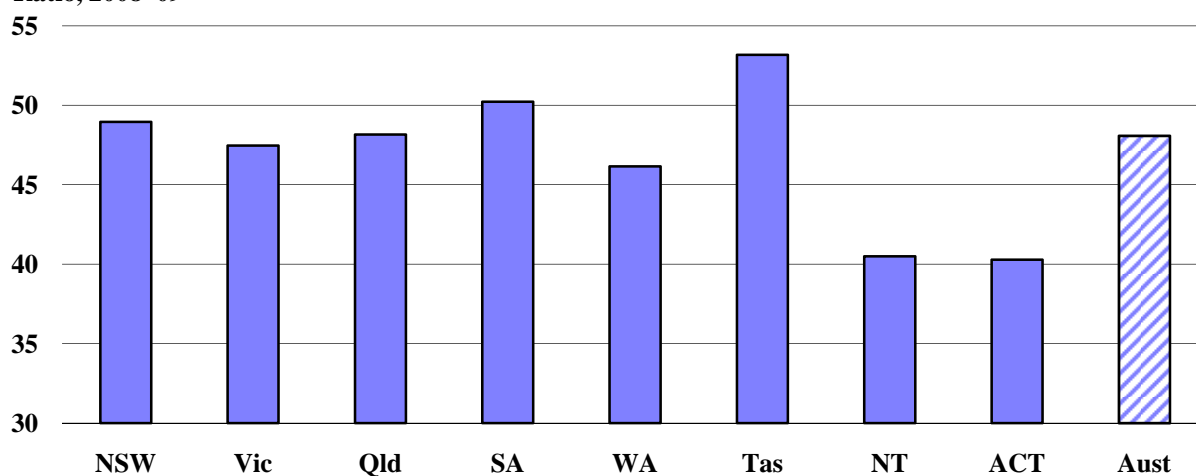
New South Wales	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.7
Victoria	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.1
Queensland	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.6
South Australia	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Western Australia	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.8	3.0
Tasmania	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0
Northern Territory	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3
Australian Capital Territory	0.8	1.2	2.1	1.3	1.6
Australia	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.1

(a) Population numbers are as at June of each year.

Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat. No. 3101.0

8.2 Dependency ratio

Ratio, 2008–09



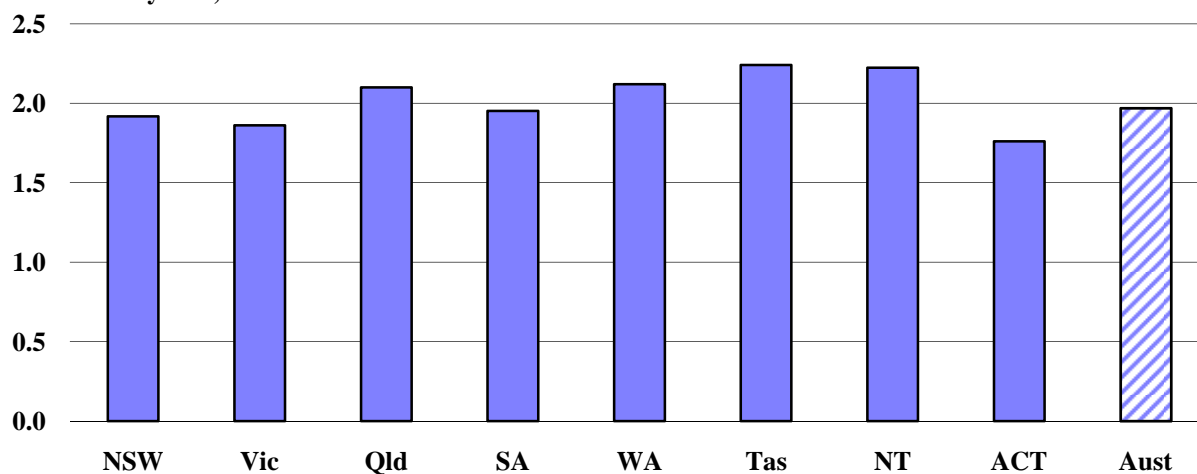
	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Dependency ratio (a)					
New South Wales	49.5	49.4	49.1	48.9	49.0
Victoria	48.2	47.9	47.7	47.7	47.5
Queensland	48.3	48.1	47.9	47.9	48.2
South Australia	50.4	50.2	50.1	50.2	50.2
Western Australia	46.4	46.3	46.2	46.2	46.2
Tasmania	52.2	52.1	52.4	52.8	53.2
Northern Territory	41.2	41.0	40.9	40.6	40.5
Australian Capital Territory	39.7	39.5	39.6	39.9	40.3
Australia	48.5	48.3	48.1	48.1	48.1

(a) Ratio of the economically inactive to economically active population. The ratio shows the number of children aged 0–14 years and persons aged 65 years and over, per 100 persons aged 15–64 years.

Source: ABS, Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Cat. No. 3201.0

8.3 Births

Total fertility rate, 2008



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Births – number					
New South Wales	85 894	86 589	87 336	89 495	94 684
Victoria	62 417	63 287	65 236	70 313	71 175
Queensland	49 940	51 661	52 665	61 249	63 132
South Australia	17 140	17 800	18 260	19 662	20 229
Western Australia	25 295	26 253	27 776	29 164	31 850
Tasmania	5 809	6 308	6 475	6 662	6 775
Northern Territory	3 551	3 659	3 696	3 894	3 942
Australian Capital Territory	4 174	4 206	4 479	4 753	4 804
Australia	254 246	259 791	265 949	285 213	296 621
Total fertility rate (a)					
New South Wales	1.783	1.793	1.802	1.828	1.917
Victoria	1.693	1.710	1.748	1.862	1.861
Queensland	1.801	1.832	1.833	2.079	2.100
South Australia	1.684	1.758	1.792	1.913	1.952
Western Australia	1.809	1.862	1.943	1.989	2.120
Tasmania	1.908	2.072	2.127	2.197	2.241
Northern Territory	2.157	2.183	2.185	2.255	2.224
Australian Capital Territory	1.601	1.600	1.688	1.755	1.760
Australia	1.763	1.791	1.817	1.920	1.969

(a) The average number of children that females will bear during their lifetime.

Source: ABS, Births, Cat. No. 3301.0

8.4 Apparent school retention rates

Apparent retention rates from Year 7/8 to Year 12, 2008



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Apparent retention rates from Year 10 to Year 12 (a)					
New South Wales	73.2	73.2	73.0	72.4	72.2
Victoria	83.0	82.2	82.1	81.8	80.9
Queensland	80.8	79.3	78.6	78.6	77.5
South Australia	71.6	72.1	72.7	73.3	74.3
Western Australia	72.4	72.2	71.4	69.5	72.2
Tasmania	76.3	67.8	65.0	65.3	64.9
Northern Territory	75.2	69.5	68.0	65.5	66.5
Australian Capital Territory	88.4	88.1	88.9	85.9	86.4
Australia	77.2	76.5	76.2	75.6	75.6
Apparent retention rates from Year 7/8 to Year 12 (b)					
New South Wales	71.1	71.1	70.5	69.7	69.6
Victoria	81.1	80.6	79.9	80.1	79.4
Queensland	81.2	79.9	78.8	78.5	78.0
South Australia	68.0	70.7	71.5	72.7	74.4
Western Australia	72.6	72.5	71.8	70.3	73.6
Tasmania	76.4	67.1	64.8	65.4	64.8
Northern Territory	59.0	59.1	58.4	61.7	60.1
Australian Capital Territory	88.5	87.5	88.7	85.2	85.2
Australia	75.7	75.3	74.7	74.3	74.5

(a) The number of full-time school students in Year 12 expressed as a percentage of the corresponding group at the commencement of their Year 10 schooling.

(b) The number of full-time school students in Year 12 expressed as a percentage of the corresponding group at the commencement of their secondary schooling.

Source: ABS, Schools, Cat. No. 4221.0

8.5 General practice bulk billing

Bulk billing rate , 2008–09



	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
General practice bulk billing rate (a) – per cent					
New South Wales	79.7	81.6	83.2	84.1	84.7
Victoria	70.4	73.3	75.1	76.3	77.3
Queensland	70.3	73.1	75.0	76.3	77.3
South Australia	71.3	74.3	76.5	78.3	79.4
Western Australia	69.0	70.8	72.0	72.5	72.4
Tasmania	65.5	68.7	71.2	73.1	73.4
Northern Territory	61.5	61.4	62.3	63.0	62.3
Australian Capital Territory	39.8	43.1	50.7	51.3	51.1
Australia	73.2	75.6	77.4	78.5	79.2

(a) Proportion of general practitioner attendances (excluding practice nurse) that are bulk billed.

Sources: Department of Health and Ageing, <http://www.health.gov.au/internet/wcms/publishing.nsf/Content/Statistics-1>, accessed on 12 February 2010.

8.6 Private health insurance



	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Private health insurance hospital coverage rate (a) – per cent					
New South Wales (b)	44.4	44.4	44.9	45.8	45.7
Victoria	41.8	41.6	42.3	43.1	43.0
Queensland	39.6	39.8	40.6	42.1	42.4
South Australia	43.4	43.4	43.9	44.5	44.6
Western Australia	45.7	46.6	47.6	49.5	50.1
Tasmania	41.9	41.7	42.5	42.9	43.1
Northern Territory	30.5	30.3	32.3	33.6	34.6
Australia	42.7	42.7	43.4	44.5	44.5

(a) Proportion of the population that has private health insurance hospital coverage.

(b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.

Source: Private Health Insurance Administration Council, <http://www.phiac.gov.au/statistics/trends/index.htm>, accessed on 12 February 2010.

Glossary

Adult Employees. Adult employees are those employees 21 years of age or over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, are paid at the full adult rate for their occupation.

Apparent school retention rate. The number of full-time school students in a designated level/year of education expressed as a percentage of their respective cohort group (which is either at the commencement of their secondary schooling or Year 10).

Average weekly earnings. Average gross (before tax) earnings of employees. Care should be taken when comparing Average weekly earnings between states over time. This is due to compositional effects introduced by variations over time in the proportions of full-time, part-time, casual and junior employees; variations in the occupational distribution within and across industries; variations in the distribution of employment between industries; and variations in the proportion of male and female employees.

Average weekly ordinary time earnings. Weekly earnings attributed to award, standard or agreed hours of work.

Bankruptcies. Bankruptcies and Administration Orders under Parts IV and XI of the Bankruptcy Act 1966.

Business investment. Private gross fixed capital formation for machinery and equipment; non-dwelling construction; livestock; and intangible fixed assets.

Consumer price index. A measure of change in the price of a basket of goods and services from a base period. Changes in the consumer price index are the most commonly used measures of inflation.

Dependency ratio. Ratio of the economically inactive to economically active population. Shows the number of children aged 0–14 years and persons aged 65 years and over, per 100 persons aged 15–64 years.

Employees. Employees refer to all wage and salary earners who received pay for any part of the reference period.

Employed persons. Persons aged 15 and over who, during a period of one week, worked for one hour or more for pay or worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a family farm.

Full-time employees. Full-time employees are permanent, temporary and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.

General government sector. Government departments and other entities that provide largely non-market public services and are funded mainly through taxes and other compulsory levies.

General government sector net debt. Selected liabilities (deposits held plus proceeds from advances plus borrowing) minus selected assets (cash and deposits plus investments plus advances outstanding) of the general government sector.

General government sector fiscal balance. The financing requirement of the general government sector. A positive sign, or fiscal surplus, indicates a net lending position; a negative sign, or fiscal deficit, indicates a net borrowing position.

General practice bulk billing rate. The percentage of general practitioner attendances (excluding practice nurse) that are bulk billed.

Gross domestic product. The total market value of goods and services produced within Australia, after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting for depreciation.

Gross state product. Equivalent to gross domestic product except that it refers to production within a state or territory rather than to the nation as a whole.

Gross state product—chain volume measures. Also known as real gross state product, this is a measure used to indicate change in the actual quantity of goods and services produced within a state or territory.

Gross state product per capita. The ratio of the chain volume measure of gross state product to an estimate of the resident Australian population.

Labour force. The employed plus the unemployed.

Labour force participation rate. The number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Labour productivity. Gross state product (chain volume measures) per hour worked in all sectors (i.e. market and non-market sectors).

Long-term unemployed. Persons unemployed for a period of 52 weeks or more.

Male total average weekly earnings. Weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings of all male employees. This measure of earnings is used in the process of benchmarking pensions.

Private health insurance hospital coverage rate. The percentage of the total population that has private health insurance hospital coverage.

Real average weekly earnings. Average weekly earnings adjusted for inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

Total fertility rate. The average number of children that females will bear during their lifetime.

Turnover. Includes retail sales; wholesale sales; takings from repairs, meals and hiring of goods; commissions from agency activity; and net takings from gaming machines. Turnover includes the Goods and Services Tax.

Unemployed persons. Persons aged 15 and over who, during a period of one week, were not employed but had actively looked for work in the previous four weeks and were available to start work.

Unemployment rate. The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Wage price index. A measure of change in the price of labour (i.e. wages, salaries and overtime) unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed.

Youth unemployment. Number of 15–19 year olds looking for full-time work.

Youth unemployment rate. Number of 15–19 year olds looking for full-time work expressed as a percentage of the full-time labour force in the same age group.

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